WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A magnetic transfer method, wherein a product (Ms· δ) of saturation magnetization (Ms) and magnetic layer thickness (δ) of a magnetic material of a master carrier for magnetic transfer is within the range of 0.025 T· μ m (20 G· μ m) - 2.3 T· μ m (1830 G· μ m) inclusive.

2. A magnetic transfer method according to claim 1, wherein the master carrier for magnetic transfer having a magnetic layer where a magnetic recording information is recorded is brought into close contact with the slave medium where the information is to be transferred, and the magnetic recording information on the master carrier for magnetic transfer is transferred to the slave medium, whereby, after initial DC magnetization of the slave medium in track direction, the master carrier for magnetic transfer is brought into close contact with the slave medium already processed by initial DC magnetization, a transfer magnetic field is applied in a direction opposite to the direction of the initial DC magnetization on the slave surface, and magnetic transfer is performed.

3. A magnetic recording medium with servo signal recorded thereon, whereby magnetic transfer of the servo signal is performed and recorded using a master carrier for magnetic transfer, which has a magnetic material having a product (Ms· δ) of saturation magnetization (Ms) and the magnetic layer thickness (δ) within the range of 0.025 T· μ m (20 G· μ m) - 2.3 T· μ m (1830 G· μ m) inclusive.

4. A magnetic recording medium with a servo signal recorded thereon, whereby a master carrier for magnetic transfer is brought into close contact with a slave medium where information is to be transferred, said master carrier has a magnetic material having a product ($Ms \cdot \delta$) of saturation magnetization (Ms) and magnetic layer thickness (δ) within the range of 0.025 $T \cdot \mu m$ (20 $G \cdot \mu m$) - 2.3 $T \cdot \mu m$ (1830 $G \cdot \mu m$) inclusive, magnetization of the slave medium is processed by DC magnetization in track direction, and the master carrier for magnetic transfer is brought into close contact with the slave medium after the initial DC magnetization, and servo signal is recorded by applying transfer magnetic field in a direction opposite to the direction of the initial DC magnetization of the slave surface.